(b) (3)-P.L. 86-36

## The Handy-Dandy Field Site History: Fifty Years of Field Operations, 1945-1995

THOMAS R. JOHNSON

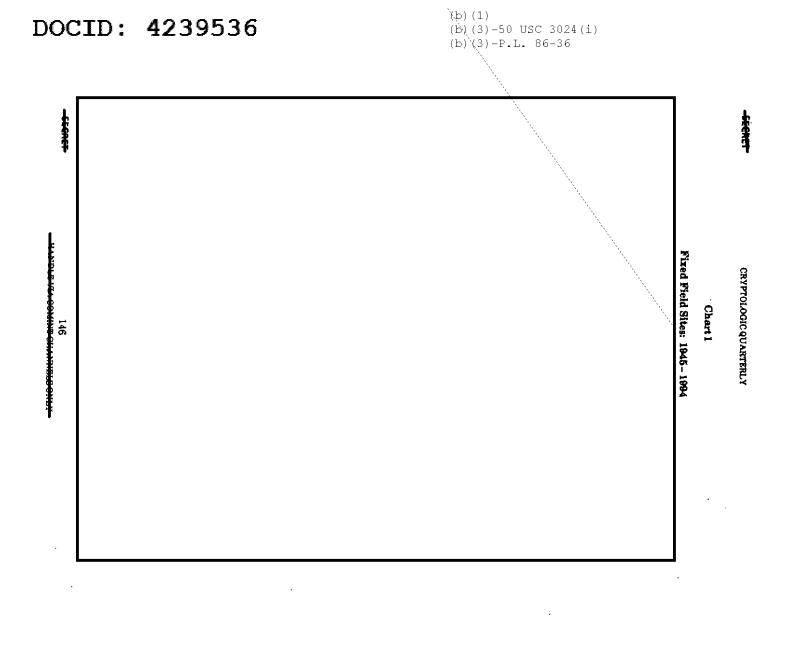
August 1995 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II. It also marks the beginning of modern cryptologic field site operations. Now is a convenient time to look back on fifty years of postwar geographic dispersal.

When World War II came to an end, Army and Navy cryptologists were spread out across the globe in small, mobile organizations supporting fighting forces. They had a few fixed sites, most of them in the United States, but the great bulk of their resources was in the mobile units.

Most of them went back to civilian life, and by 194	7 the Army and Navy had only a
small residue of mobile teams. They relied instead on	fixed sites -
	When the Air Force cryptologic
organization, USAF Security Service, was created in 194	18, it inherited three mobile Army
Security Agency units but no fixed field sites. This is ho	w the cryptologic business looked
when, in 1948, the "Cold War" broke out.	
When the Armed Forces Security Agency (the first cryptologic management) was formed in 1949, one of the write a master plan for the expansion of field sites. This of war in Korea the following year, and the early 1950s breathtaking expansion of SIGINT field sites. By the endies of Staff had endorsed a plan establishing the first some 3,000 (a level which was never achieved, incident mounted yearly:	task was spurred by the outbreak were characterized by the almost and of the Korean War, the Joint hal level of collection positions at tally). The numbers of field sites
The "era of expansion" (1948 through 1957; se characteristics:	e chart 1) had several unique

Approved for Release by NSA on D9-21-2015. FOIA Case # 51505

The opinions expressed in this article are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official opinion of ISA/CSS



## HANDY-DANDY FIELD SITE HISTORY

-AFCRET

		1 # 1	Jan Jan		
1	l. This was the "Golden Age of HF." The principal target	s comm	unicated m	ainly in	
_	nigh frequency communications, although above HF was	1 11 1	, ,	-	
Ė	right frequency communications, transagir above the was	Pracati	1.5 (01111112)	100 aso.	
L	//	1 1/			
2	2. The primary target was the Soviet Union. Others (Comp	nunist C	hina, Norti	h Korea,	
ŧ	he Third World) were ancillary. American foreign policy as	ad Sigin	T dispersal	were for	
ŧ	he purpose of containing Communist expansion.	1	// //	4	
				,	
			//	,,	
	f			,	
	/		\ \\		
_	The heady expansion years of the first decade peaked	in the	a lato Rise	nhawer	
	inistration. The austere military budgets of 1958–1960 re	:		``	
	number of field sites, but the conflict in Southeast Asia bu	ought t	mis wan e	na. Ste	
COLIS	olidations	1050:1	1 1005	13336	
Ļ.,	ordered by a series of committees from		_,	3 3	
	to an overall reduction in field site resources. The ext	ra reso	urces were	simply	
trans	sferred to Southeast Asia to support the Vietnam conflict.		ļ	1 1	
	As American troops left Southeast Asia beginning in 1969,	the Sig	INT busines	ss began	
	riod of decline which was reflected both at home and abr			75	
	nam was accompanied by the loss of geographic access	1	1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1011	
T	/ was accompanied by the loss of geographic access			<del></del> }-	
_	This trend ultimately lad to the loss of				
Thei	This trend ultimately led to the loss of				
Thailand, and Ethiopia. The field site posture entered a slalom slope which bottomed out					
	981, the year Ronald Reagan took office. It was due to				
Vietnam drawdown and the contraction of the intelligence community following					
Wat	ergate and the Church and Pike Committee hearings of 197	5.		1	
ī	Renewed competition with the Soviet Union, reflected	in the	Saviet inv	esion of	
Afghanistan in 1979, stopped this trend cold. The invasion, and the Iranian hostage crisis,					
forced President Jimmy Carter to focus increasingly on national security issues, and					
			curity issi	ies, and	
IWA	gan continued and accelerated the buildup of defense resour	ces.		1	
,	The Reagan buildup did not lead to an overall increase	in SIGIN	NT field site	es. The	
	ber stayed virtually stationary, even while the budg			- 1	
increasing sophistication to the field sites. It was the same set of field sites with more					
	nsive toys. Overhead and COMSAT collection were high-ticl			1	
_	collection assets in those areas underwent expansion. Clas			1	
				1	
	The and of the Cold War, aumholized by the fell of the Ri	arlin W	all in 1020	and the	

breakup of the Soviet Union following the 1991 coup, resulted in further retrenchment, and the number of field sites today is the smallest since the Korean War. The decline has

been the most severe in the Army.

CCCDET

## CRYPTOLOGIC QUARTERLY

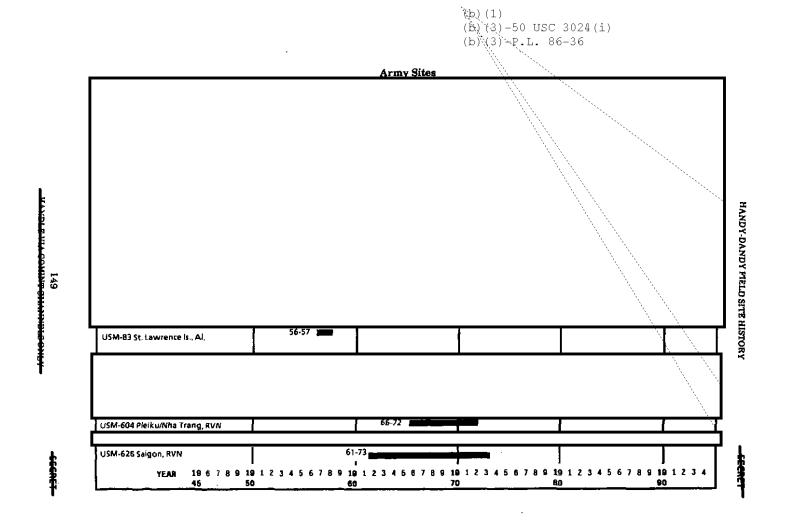
(b)(1) (b)(3)-50 USC 3024(i) (b)(3)-P.L. 86-36

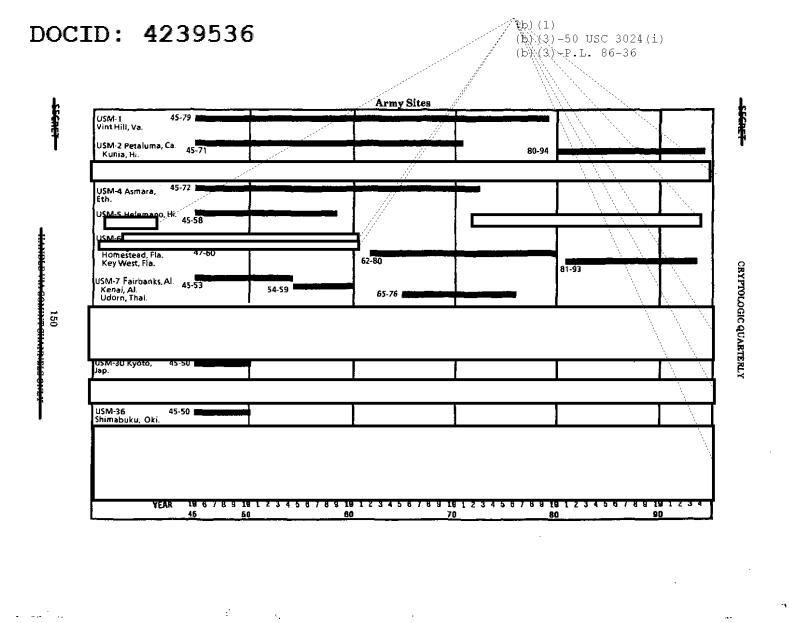
Landra and the second	, i		
but it has also been reflected in Navy and Air	Force	PAGALITORS	
but it has also been refrected in Mayy and fill	1 01 00	resources.	_
		, i	and the

field site system as cryptologists came to know it has become a thing of the past.

This recap of cryptologic field sites since 1945 is a follow-on to an article published in Cryptolog for January-February 1977 by Frederick O. Mason. It traces the ebb and flow of U.S. field sites since World War II, based on (it is hoped) more complete information, updated through 1994. (Mr. Mason's time period ended in 1976.) It is based on different criteria, however. Specifically, it includes only those sites that were assigned a COMINT mission (or, since 1958, an ELINT mission) and steers clear of headquarters-only sites (those that had only an administrative function, as opposed to collection, processing, and reporting). Cryptologic Support Group and NSA/CSS Representative locations also do not арреаг. COMSEC-only sites have not been included, and purely tactical organizations have also been placed outside the sphere. (However, precisely what constitutes a "tactical" unit versus a "fixed site" has been rather murky at times, especially in the early years. And in war zones like Korea and Vietnam, everything could be, but was not, considered "tactical.") Beginning and end dates for units depend on complex factors, and the mists of time have obscured, in many cases, information about when a unit actually began or ended its operational mission (as opposed to orderly room functions). No two cryptologic veterans would ever agree on a final listing, and each would be able to produce evidence substantiating his or her case.

-DOCID: 4239536





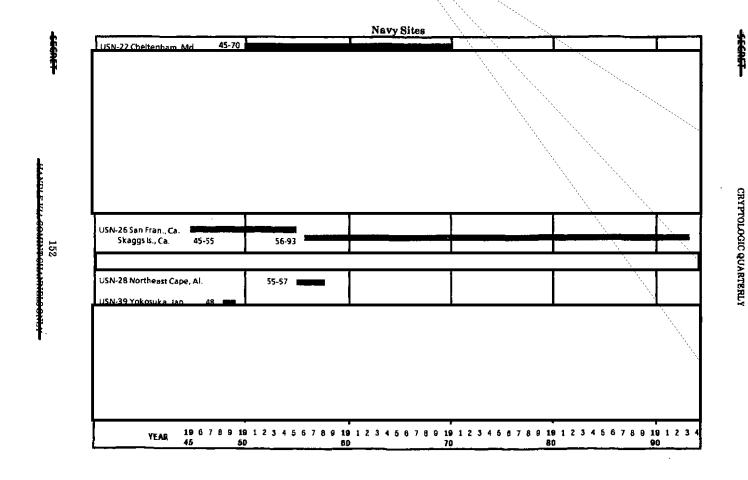
DOCID: 4239536

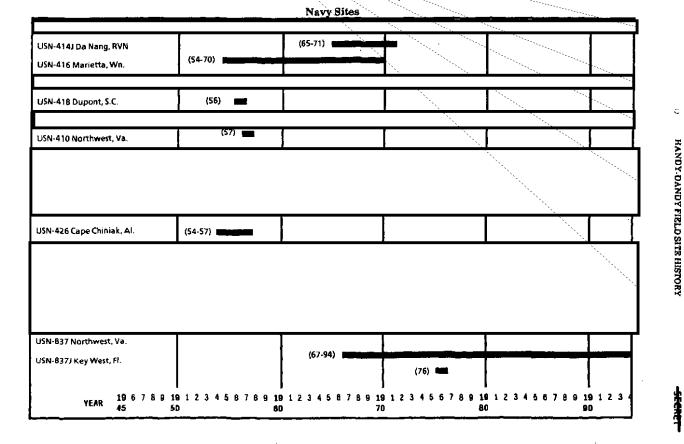
| DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID: 4239536 | DOCID

19 6 7 8 9 19 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

USN-21 Skaggs Is., Ca.

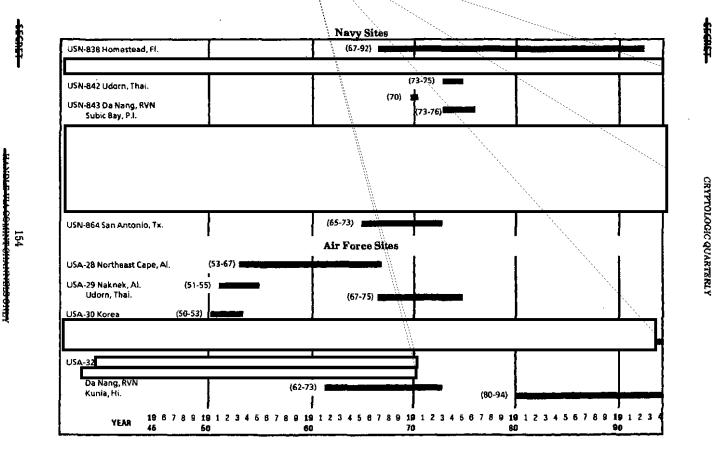
YEAR



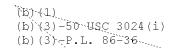


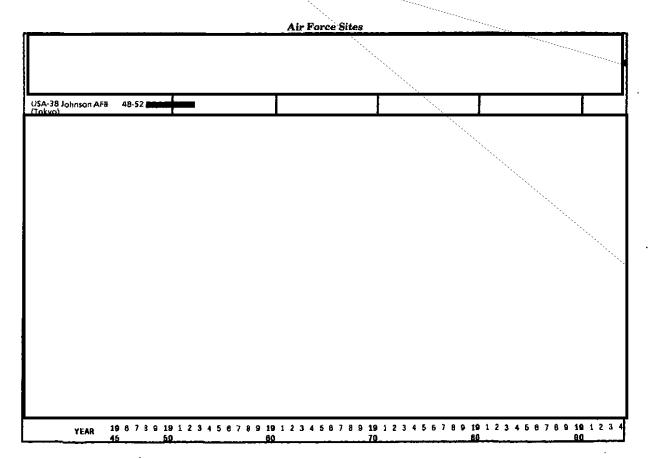
DOCID: 4239536

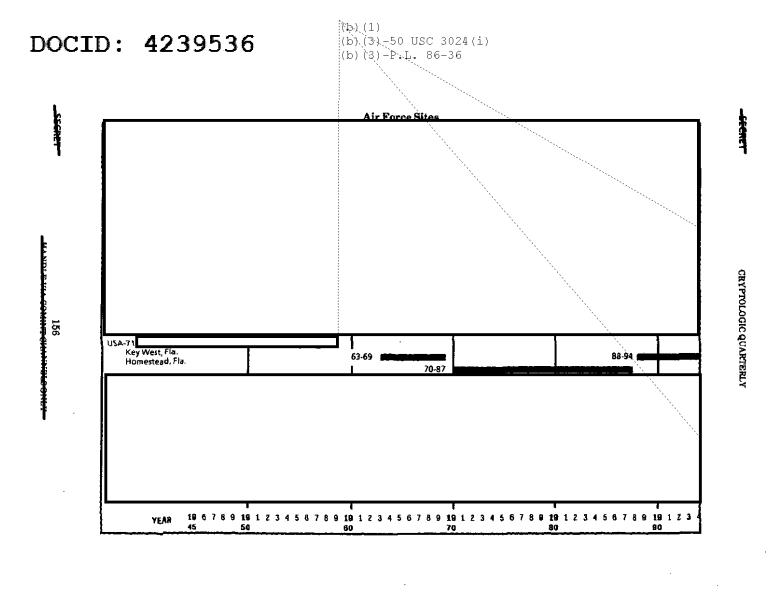
(b) (1) (b) (3) -50 USC 3024(i) (b) (3) -P.L. 86-36



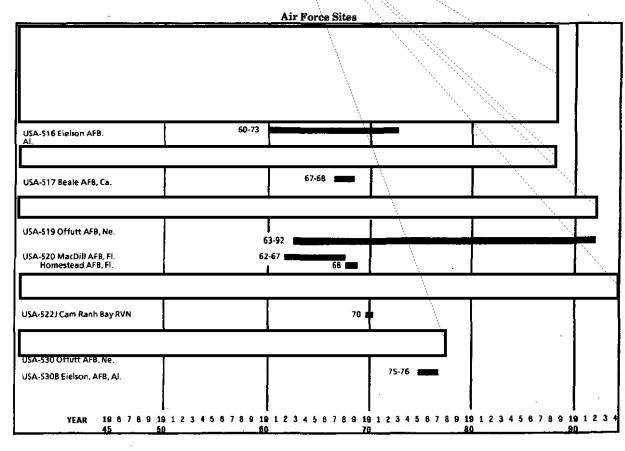
HANDY-DANDY FIELD SITE HISTORY

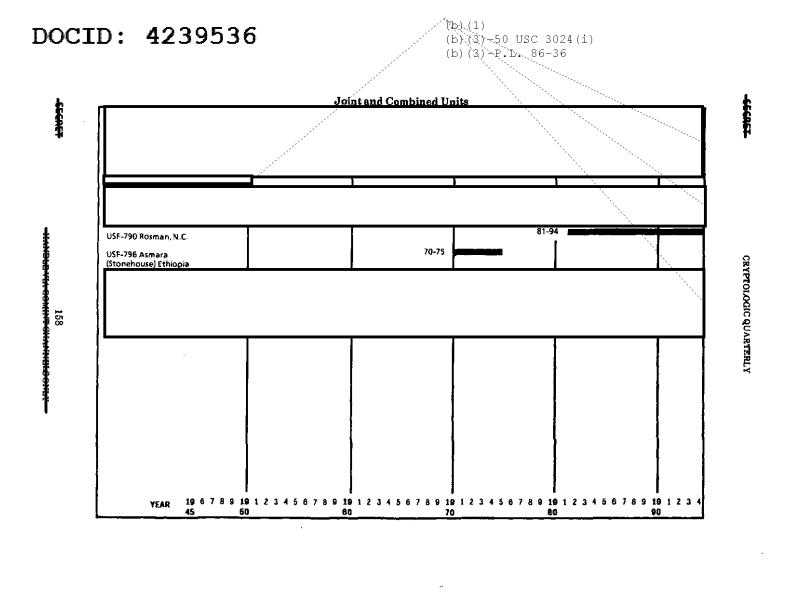






\*\*\*\*\*\*







(FOUO) Mr. Johnson is a senior historian and chief of research and writing with the Center for Cryptologic History. He has had over thirty years of experience in SIGINT, primarily in operational assignments. He began his service with the Air Force in 1964 and from then until his retirement in 1985 served in a variety of SIGINT assignments around the world. Since joining NSA in 1985, he has served alternately as a historian and in operational and foreign relations jobs. He earned a Ph.D. in American history from the University of Maryland in 1975. He has taught history at Pennsylvania State University, University of Maryland, and the U.S. Air Force Academy. Mr. Johnson is a prior contributor to

Cryptologic Quarterly and has also published historical articles in academic journals. He is a certified Collection Officer.